

# COMMERCIAL.

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1880.**  
Business has somewhat revived during the past week, the arrival of the P. M. S. S. City of Sydney with last week's cargo, inducing increased activity in business circles. The steamer brought a fair cargo which with the later arrivals of the H. W. Almy and Discovery will swell our imports for the week up to the respectable sum of \$115,000 at this port alone. The Consular board to Kahului with a cargo valued at \$22,351.52 will make the total \$137,351.52, nearly all American products. The exports for the week to the coast, by the J. D. Sprickles and W. H. Meyer amount to \$86,000.50.

Business in the United States is reported as "booming" and the influx of foreign goods to give a cheerful tone to business generally. The most remarkable feature connected with the consular arrival from Europe of such large sums, is that they have been with out any corresponding increase in the exportation of American goods. The great commodities cotton and breadstuffs. From the first week of August to the end of the first week in October, American papers report that \$28,000,000 was received.

The general tone of the local financial market has not changed in any degree, and unless existing conditions are not likely to do so. Competition in the life of trade in financial as well as business circles, and a monopoly does not seem likely to be broken by the monthly arrival of Messrs. Williams, Dinsmore & Co., which that firm has kindly forwarded to us.

The trade sale at Messrs. Geo. Macfarlane & Co's during the first of the week was well attended and \$18,000 of goods were sold. Nine-tenths of the buyers were Chinese. The sale of liquors, etc., belonging to the estate of Chas. Long was also well attended and very good prices were obtained by the auctioneer for the goods sold.—Chas. Long.

**SHOPS.**—Since our last, Manila Extra Superior No. 10, 1000 bags have been advanced to \$17.50, making here \$18.00. Sugar in New York weak. Cuba refinery grades 1/2 cents. Centrifugal No. 10, 1000 bags, 85 cents. Our refineries are almost out of stock. The last arrivals of the receipts from the Islands for the last week. The prospects for the future are not bright. The sugar market is not bright. The sugar market is not bright. The sugar market is not bright.

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Or, as it is said, because the native is sometimes unwilling to submit his case to the adjudication or umpirage of the foreigner?

Well, in that respect, when life, liberty, property or our good name are at stake, we all have our race prejudices, and all have a demon of feeling to exorcise. And the best of us sometimes may be unjustly accused of appealing to it.

We distinctly remember when Minister Green, our Premier, replying to certain memorialists, called attention to the absence of Hawaiian names from the memorial, that a hue and cry of antagonism of race was aroused; said to be "contemptible in a politician, but culpable, almost criminal in a minister." And at a meeting in the Lyceum at the Lyceum in which Mr. Hartwell took a prominent part, a resolution as follows was adopted:—"That no person is worthy the confidence of His Majesty who would oppose these objects (East India Immigration, by the way) or who would seek to plant the seeds of discord between the races and classes, (Mr. G. had said mechanics had been left out of the memorial) living under His Majesty's rule."

So there was a demon aroused, but not by Mr. Green—a demon of political prejudice, in which rousing we then took a part along with brother Hartwell and others; and we now suggest Y. M. C. A. to say no more about this demon, as it may appear to many that it is one of political prejudice which you ought to exorcise.

The Honorary Secretary of the embryo Planters' Association did not receive an invitation to attend the meeting held yesterday at the office of the Minister of the Interior. Throughout the proceedings, which chiefly consisted of a desultory conversation as to what had been done already to import laborers, not a word was said about the subject of Indian coolie labor. Apparently the object of the meeting was not in sympathy with any endeavor to procure Indian labor. As we have already said if planters think that the East Indies are a suitable source from which to procure labor, they must join together and take the matter in hand themselves. It is not for us to sufficiently large scale they do so, the result remunerative as compared with the cost either of Portuguese, Norwegians, or South Sea Islanders. They will find no difficulties of a special nature in their way if they undertake this enterprise, and will succeed much better without the aid of the Government even if they could secure it.

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## THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.**

OUR COTEMPORARY of last Wednesday blows hot and cold on the Royal Hawaiian Planters' Association. An editorial partially approves; and certain communications criticize and condemn—and all the articles have the same inspiration of hostility to this, or any other enterprise, that proposes to go to British India for laborers or population. The communication "V. K." (doubtful initials) says that our Envoy Carter did not go to London, in 1878, "for any other purpose than the regulating the treaty clauses"—(V. K.'s italics). Saying furthermore, "that dwells in many minds an idea that the object of Mr. Carter's mission in that year was Indian coolies, when in fact it was nothing of the kind." But Minister Kapone, in his report in 1878:—

"The Board of Immigration authorized him (Mr. Carter) to look thoroughly into the feasibility of an East Indian immigration, and if possible to make practical arrangements for putting it into operation. It was deemed desirable that an arrangement, or understanding, should be had with the British authorities by means of which the immigration would be facilitated, and placed upon a paying and permanent basis." And in confirmation of this, Mr. Carter says in his report on his mission:—"and further, if it seemed practicable, to enter into a scheme of East Indian immigration